

Following is the reply:

Great Salt Lake City  
April 30, 1862

Adjutant-General L. Thomas  
U.S.A. Washington, D.C.

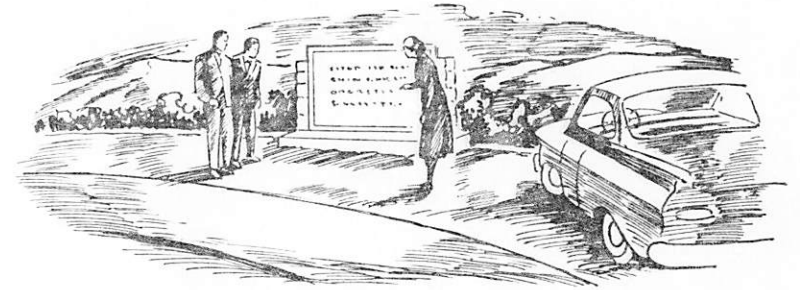
Upon receipt of your telegraph of April 27th, I requested General Daniel H. Wells of the Utah Militia, to proceed at once to raise a company of cavalry and equip and muster them into the service of the United States army for ninety days, as per your telegram. General Wells forthwith issued the necessary orders and on the 29th of April, the commissioned officers and non-commissioned officers and privates, including teamsters, were mustered in by Chief Justice John F. Kinney, and the company went into camp adjacent to the city the same day.

(Signed) Brigham Young

The command consisted of two companies, A. and B., of the 1st cavalry, Utah Militia, constituting a battalion of cavalry commanded by Major Lot Smith with Joseph S. Rawlins as first lieutenant and John Quincy Knowlton as second lieutenant. The two companies included commissioned and non-commissioned officers, privates and teamsters, who gave prompt and efficient aid in all the duties of the expedition.

"Highly significant is the fact that Brigham Young, Daniel H. Wells, Lot Smith and Robert T. Burton, who had played conspicuous roles in the Utah War were so valiantly serving the Union, while Jefferson Davis, James B. Floyd and Albert Sydney Johnston, who had fiercely denounced the Mormons for alleged treasonable utterances and actions, were now enlisted under the rebel flag. Re-alignments, such as these, will illustrate the paradoxes of history."

The Central Company selected a Monument Committee: June W. Kasteler, chairman; Eva C. Heiner, Margaret B. Burns, Marie McFarland, Hazel B. Tingey, Moneta S. Baker and Eva W. Darger who raised money for this outstanding monument through donations from families whose pioneers are named on the plaques, also from business men and others interested in history. A talent show was put on by the committee which proved successful as an additional fund-raising project.



### DAUGHTERS OF UTAH PIONEERS

LESSON FOR APRIL, 1962

Compiled by KATE B. CARTER

## Marker Number 234 to 270

*Shew me thy faith without thy works, and I  
will shew thee my faith by my works.*

Jas. 2:18



URING the past twenty-eight years the Daughters have erected two hundred and seventy monuments upon which have been placed bronze plaques, each one commemorating a special event in the early history of Utah. We claim this to be an outstanding accomplishment as every marker tells a story of cooperative pioneer achievement.

Our Bylaws, Article VI, Section 5 declares:

The official marker of the association is a bronze plaque bearing the insignia of the Daughters of Utah Pioneers and inscribed with the history of an important object or notable event which occurred during the pioneer period of the community on or near the site where the marker is placed.

Application for an official marker may be made to the Central Company by a camp through its county company, or directly by a county company, and shall be accompanied by an historical account of the object to be marked or the event to be commemorated.

The county company shall check the accuracy of the historical information submitted by the camp and give its approval of the marker before forwarding the application to the Central Company. The Central Company reserves the right of final decision on both the inscription and the propriety of erecting the marker.

The official marker may be placed on an original structure or pioneer object, or on a strong, durable monument surrounded by well kept grounds.

## MORMON ISLAND — NO. 240



Early in 1848 W. Sidney S. Willis and Wilford Hudson, members of the Mormon Battalion, set out from Sutter's Fort to hunt deer. Stopping on the south fork of the American River, they found gold. They told their story on returning to the fort and soon about 150 Mormons and other miners flocked to the site, which was named "Mormon Island." This was the first major gold strike in California after James W. Marshall's discovery at Coloma. The population of the town in 1853 was more than 2,500. It had four hotels, three dry goods stores, five general merchandise stores, an express office and many shops. The first ball in Sacramento County was held here December 25, 1849. A fire destroyed the town in 1856 and it was never rebuilt. Its site, one half mile east of here was inundated by Folsom Lake in 1955.

Plaque placed by Sacramento County Daughters of Utah Pioneers, in cooperation with California State Park Commission, September 14, 1957.

On September 14, 1957 the Daughters of Utah Pioneers of Sacramento County, California dedicated a monument honoring the discovery of gold on Mormon Island. It is improbable that members of the famous Mormon Battalion ever thought they would be present when gold was discovered in California, causing thousands of people to hurriedly cross the continent to participate in the search for wealth.

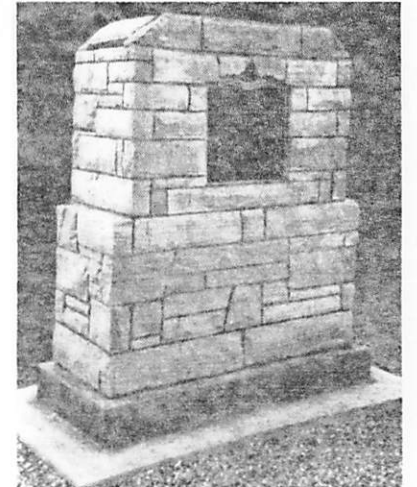
In January, 1848 Henry Bigler, a private in the Mormon Battalion wrote these famous words in his journal: "This day some kind of metal that looks like gold was found in the tail race"; and three days later his journal carried the entry that "Sidney Willis (es) and Wilford Hudson found gold at a place called Mormon Island," which eventually proved to be one of the richest finds in California.

The monument overlooks beautiful Folsom Dam the waters of which now cover the old Mormon Island.

## OUTBREAK OF BLACK HAWK WAR — NO. 241

During the winter of 1864 a small band of Indians near Gunnison contracted smallpox and blamed the settlers. In April, 1865 the Utes and Whites met at Manti to solve the difficulties, but failed. Elijah B. Ward and James P. Anderson were killed by Indians in this canyon while hunting for lost cattle. A pursuing party under Col. Allred outnumbered by the Utes was driven back. Next day the Indians raided Salina and took most of the cattle. Settlers were driven out. Warfare under Chief Black Hawk continued spreading over Southern Utah, until 1871, when peace was restored and the settlers returned to Salina.

Sevier County, Utah

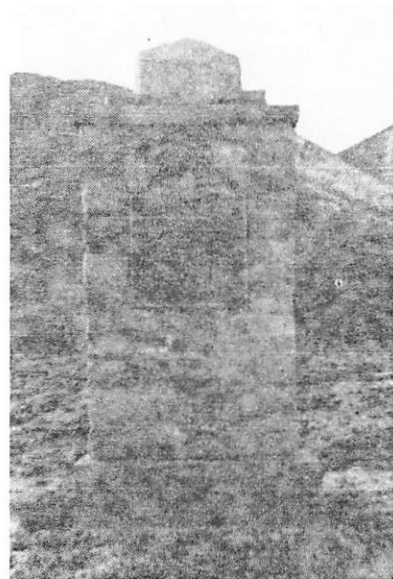


Following the peace treaty made with Chief Arropean in which he ceded Sanpete County to the colonizers, intermittent Indian depredations occurred which caused the people much anxiety. Then in the winter of 1864-65 the Indians held the white settlers responsible for an outbreak of smallpox and threatened to burn their homes and steal their cattle. A young Indian chief Yene Wood became very angry during a peace meeting and another member of the tribe, Indian Joe rode to the Indian camp at Shumway Springs where he incited the Indians to war. The various bands took up the battle cry and the work of destruction commenced under the leadership of Chief Black Hawk. On April 10, 1865 a band of approximately seventy-five Indians killed and scalped Elijah Barney Ward and James P. Anderson about three miles up Salina Canyon then drove away some forty-eight head of cattle.

Col. Allred of Spring City took a party of men up Salina Canyon where they found the Indians in ambush. During the ensuing skirmish two men, Henry Kearns of Gunnison and James Sorenson of Ephraim were killed and Fritz Nielson of Manti was injured. On the 13th of April, 1866 the Indians made a raid on Salina, killed two men and took all the settlers' cattle. The people were driven from their homes and did not return until 1871. The Black Hawk War lasted over a period of three years and resulted in the loss of many lives and thousands of dollars in property. It affected the entire southern part of the State.

Sevier County Daughters of Utah Pioneers held impressive services in October, 1957 in Salina Canyon, marking the outbreak of the Black Hawk War. The monument is located on Highway 10, three miles east and south of the city of Salina.

## PIONEER CEMETERY — NO. 244



*One and one-half miles northwest is Mound City Cemetery, the first burial place of this community, used from 1859 until 1869. The following people were buried there: Robert and Margaret Wright; Dr. John Gerber and Sarah Gerber; Julia Gerber Jacobs and baby; John Gerd Mohlman and infant son John Mohlman, Jr; Orson, son of John and Clara Van Wagoner, Sr; Infant son of Mr. and Mrs. John Huber, Sr; baby of Moroni and Malissa Blood; Roswell Blood, Sr; Mary Jane Marsh; baby of James and Malissa Wilson; Anna and Elizabeth, twin daughters of Conrad and Elizabeth Abegglen; child of Ellen G. Thornton; children of Mr. and Mrs. Ulrich Abegglen, and Lon Swazy.*

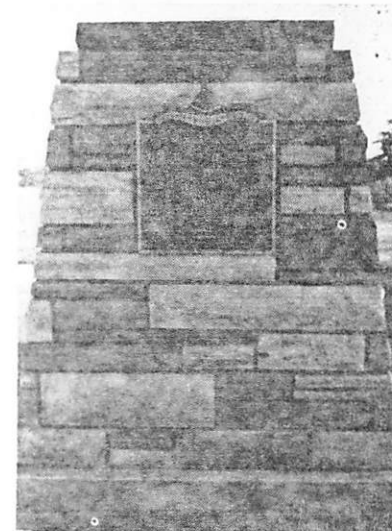
*Hawthorn Camp*

*Wasatch County, Utah*

Midway, the second largest town in Wasatch County is located about three and one-half miles west of Heber City. The first settlers on Snake Creek arrived in the spring of 1859. Among them were Jesse McCarroll, Benjamin Mark Smith and Sidney Harmon Epperson. McCarroll and Smith built the first houses on the east side of the creek, near the place where Mr. Van Wagoner later erected a mill. Other pioneer cabins were built the same year and four families spent the winter of 1859-1860 in that part of Provo Valley now included in the Midway Ward.

In the spring of 1859 Father Mills came from Provo Valley, bringing his tools in a wheelbarrow and located a mill-site on Snake Creek, where Mound City afterwards was built. He erected a framework for his contemplated saw mill in the fall of 1859. The first settlers who located on the west side of Provo Valley came from Provo and American Fork in Utah County. They built their homes at different points between the mouth of Snake Creek and White Pine Canyon but mainly at two points subsequently named Midway and Mound City. The first settlement was on Snake Creek, located  $11\frac{1}{2}$  miles below, or due north of the present Midway. Mound City, or the upper settlement, was situated on both sides of Snake Creek, immediately below the junction of that stream with White Pine Creek.

## STAGE COACH STATION — NO. 245



*Approximately one and a quarter mile west from this site John and Sarah Ann Mower operated a stage coach station. During 1860-1880 it served the Holladay Overland Lines which were under the management of Wells-Fargo Company. The line ran 950 miles to Dalles, Oregon, and branched off 400 miles farther to Virginia City, Montana. Coaches traveled the line three times each week. Mower changed the horses and made repairs to harness and coach. Mrs. Mower served meals to the passengers.*

*North Weber County, Utah*

Pleasant View is located in North Weber County Utah. In 1851 John and Sarah Ann Mower, who came to Salt Lake Valley in 1850, moved to North Ogden, now Pleasant View and built a one-room log cabin. Here they lived the first winter. The next spring they built a permanent home of adobe, cleared their land, and started farming.

A stage coach station was established on the Mower farm, near Utah Hot Springs in the early 60's and was operated by them until 1880. The stage coaches came to the station three times each week, where the teams were changed, harnesses mended, and needed repairs on the coaches made. The tired horses were placed in the pasture where feed was provided. The pasture was divided into three parts and the animals were rotated through the three divisions, giving them time to recuperate from the rough drive. All travelers were welcome and fed at the Mower's table, but the passengers and drivers of the stage coach were regular guests at the station. It is said that John and Sarah Ann always took their visitors on a tour of the home, station, and farm before they resumed their journey. The house was centered in a spot made beautiful with lilac and hollyhocks, a knot grass lawn, and a pond created by a spring on which wild ducks swam. The driver of the stage coach always carried reports of the happenings in the States, which was welcome news to the settlers.

On September 29, 1958 Camp Z and Camp Mountain Star of Pleasant View erected a beautiful monument. As the original location of the station is not easily accessible to the public, the Daughters chose to have the marker placed in the town park,

## PIONEER SCHOOLHOUSE AND CHAPEL — NO. 246



Approximately one mile west John M. Horner built the first schoolhouse, Non-Catholic Chapel in Centerville, Alameda Co., 1850. Said to be the first Latter-day Saints Chapel in California. A small structure with three windows in the side and a door in the front. Later it was moved to Irvington. Harvey Green was first teacher. Horner operated the first stage line and steamboat in the county, built the first roads, bridges, and fences. His son William was the first white American born in the county, 1847. Other passengers from the ship *Brooklyn* settled here.

Alameda County, California

The ship *Brooklyn*, a Mormon chartered vessel, docked in San Francisco harbor, July 31, 1846. John M. Horner was one of the passengers and almost immediately went to the east side of San Francisco Bay where only four or five Anglo-Saxons were living. He and his bride, Elizabeth came to what was later known as Alameda County where he became the first farmer, built the first roads, bridges, fences, the first blacksmith and wheelwright shop. Through his efforts many of the Saints from the *Brooklyn* and the *Mormon Battalion* established homes in Alameda County.

Realizing the need for education, Mr. Horner built the first non-Catholic chapel and schoolhouse in the county in 1850. He hired the teachers, paid their salaries and made it a free school for all children living in the vicinity. This chapel-schoolhouse was the first L.D.S. Chapel in the State of California. It was erected in Centerville and later moved to Irvington where it gave twenty-five years of public service. The Methodists and Presbyterians held their first meetings here.

Mr. Horner's interests were not only in California but during the year 1854 he operated a department store in the old Tithing Office in Salt Lake City. He sent fruit trees, ornamental plants and seeds to Utah thereby helping to beautify the new Zion. Many Mormon missionaries bound for the Orient, Islands of the Pacific and South America were given financial aid by this unselfish man.

The Daughters of Utah Pioneers of Alameda County on October 25, 1958 unveiled a bronze tablet located on the chapel grounds of the L.D.S. Church at Temple Way and Fremont Avenue in Fremont, honoring the old Horner schoolhouse.

## PARCEL POST BANK — NO. 247

September, 1886 Samuel R. Bennion was sent here to establish a banking institution called the "Ashley Co-op." In 1903 the first bank was open for business with N. J. Meagher, cashier. Then in 1916 W. H. Colthorp erected this building with Salt Lake City brick, each wrapped separately and sent Parcel Post U.S. mail to Watson, Utah by train. From there hauled to Vernal by freight wagon and teams. It is known as "The Parcel Post Bank of the World," with Mr. Meagher still cashier. This bank has been a great factor in the development of Uintah Basin.

Uintah County, Utah



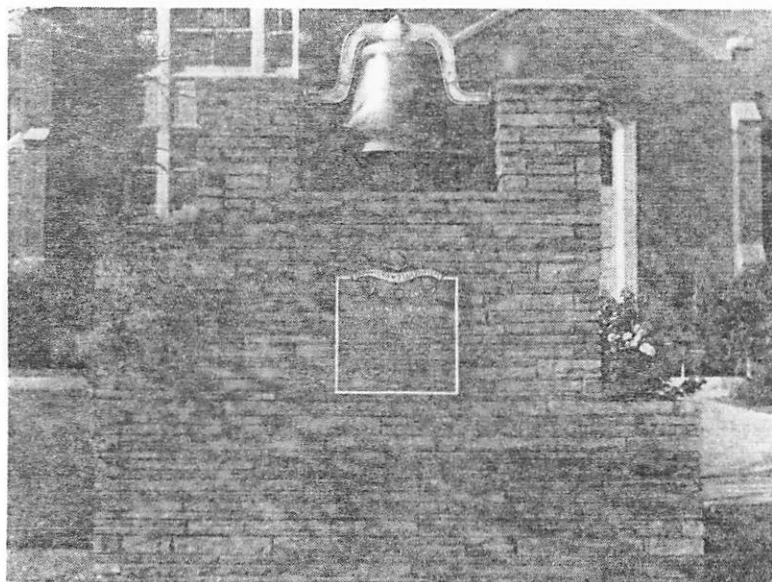
Samuel Roberts Bennion, pioneer of 1847, was sent to Vernal in September, 1886 by the L.D.S. Church to provide means of money exchange or depository for the pioneers of this vicinity. The Ashley Valley Cooperative Mercantile Institution was organized with Samuel R. Bennion as President. Its purpose was to aid the people of the valley in handling their finances, such as loaning, borrowing and investing. In one corner of the building was a large vault. As this was the only means of banking in Ashley Valley, the owners determined that a bank was needed and would be profitable. Until 1916 the new bank had its place of business in the Co-op block. It had a truly frontier interior—a bullet proof screen surmounted its counter, which was steel lined.

As the valley grew, a more commodious bank was needed, so W. H. Colthorp erected a large building on the southeast corner of Main Street, planning quarters therein for the Bank of Vernal. This new building was constructed of Salt Lake City brick, separately wrapped, packed in crates of 50 pounds each and shipped by parcel post, cheaper than they could go by freight. Because Vernal is only 150 miles away, the shipment took second zone postage. However, the brick traveled 407 miles by standard gauge railway to Mack, Colorado then by narrow gauge to Watson, Utah, thence 65 miles by freight wagons and teams over rough roads and steep grades. It took a full carload of brick which practically tied up the mail route and resulted in a U.S. government order limiting to 200 pounds the weight of Parcel Post that any one person could send in any one day.

On September 20, 1958 the Daughters of Utah Pioneers of Uintah County placed a marker on this bank.



## SETTLEMENT OF BLANDING — NO. 248



*A canal was surveyed from Johnson Creek on Blue Mountain to White Mesa; in 1902-03 lots were staked for homes. Two years later Albert R. Lyman and family pitched first tent and settled one block west of this site. In 1907 a tent school was established. Population increased by families from Bluff and refugees from Mexico. Called "Grayson" postal service changed the name to "Blanding" in 1915. Last Indian uprising of frontier west occurred here in 1923. Death of Ute Chief "Old Posey" ended the trouble. This bell rang for church, school, fires and other occasions.*

*San Juan County, Utah*

San Juan County is located about 340 miles southeast from Salt Lake City. In the latter part of 1879 a number of families were called from Parowan and Cedar City to locate a settlement on the San Juan River. These sturdy pioneers succeeded in reaching a point on the river where they located a colony known as Bluff. After struggling for many years to control the waters of the San Juan, some of the settlers of Bluff determined to move away from the river, which for many years had destroyed their dams and washed away much of their farming land. They selected the present site of Blanding but called the new settlement Grayson. Joseph A. Lyman was the presiding Elder of the L.D.S. Church from 1904 to 1908 when Grayson Ward was organized with Hanson Bayles, bishop.

Some preparation had been made toward a settlement during the late 80's when a Mrs. Lacey brought her cattle to the south side of the Blue Mountains and located the L. C. Ranch.

## FIRST TABERNACLE — NO. 249

*In 1856 this ground was dedicated as a site for Utah Stake Tabernacle. Construction commenced in 1865. The edifice was three stories high, 81 feet long, 47 feet wide, belfry 80 feet. Built of adobe with rock foundation 7 feet at base, 4 feet at top. A bell in the belfry called the people to church, sounded alarms, and curfew for many years. The building was dedicated by president John Taylor September, 1867. It served Utah Stake until 1883 when a new Tabernacle was erected. Thereafter it was used for special occasions until 1919 when it was razed.*

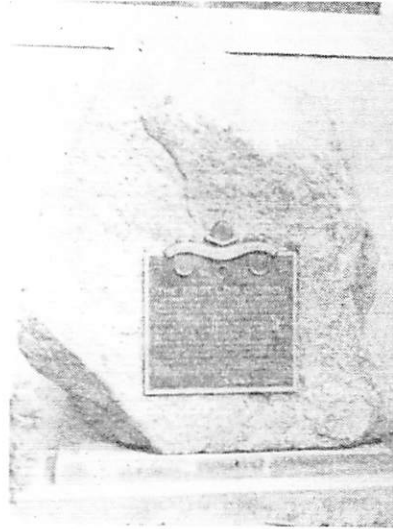
*Center Utah County, Utah*



On Aug. 6, 1852 a number of the Saints met on the public square and measured off ground for the Provo City meetinghouse. In the evening President George A. Smith dedicated the chosen spot and ground was broken. Excavation for the building was completed, materials assembled, when it was found advisable to erect the building farther east. In 1856 a new site was selected on which the old stake tabernacle was erected. James C. Snyder was the contractor with Bishop Elias Blackburn, Bishop Andrew Scott, John Leatham, and William Pace supervisors. The building, facing the north, was 80 feet long, 47 feet wide with a belfry 80 feet high. The cornerstone and foundation were laid by Bishop Jonathan Duke, Philander Colton and James Smith. The building was financed largely through donations of time and materials. Many of the workmen were paid in food, which the people had given in lieu of materials.

Provo City had an outstanding choir and they were seated in the north end of the building while the pulpit built and carved by John Watkins and Thomas Allen, was located in the south end with a vestry back of the pulpit. The stairways which led to the pulpit were carpeted, woven by Alice Clark Scott and Hannah M. Smith. The painting of the interior was beautiful. The pillars which supported the galleries were finished to resemble marble by Henry Maiben and Mr. Selck. The bell was an important part of the chapel, as it was in every L.D.S. Church. This structure served the people until 1883 when the present tabernacle was erected. After that time it was used on various occasions, for special classes, civil affairs, dances and parties. In 1919 the building was sold to George Clark who had it torn down.

## THE FIRST L.D.S. CHURCH — NO. 252



*La Grande was founded in 1861. On this site the first chapel of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints was erected. (1901). It was a frame building 34 by 60 feet, costing \$2,100. A brick tabernacle was built in 1907 and the chapel became a recreation hall. Later the Church was moved to Fir Street near Y Ave., renovated and again used as a chapel. In 1929 a new recreation hall was built. The first church became the welfare center of Union Stake. It is a refuge for the hungry and a symbol of thrift for the wise.*

*Union County, Oregon*

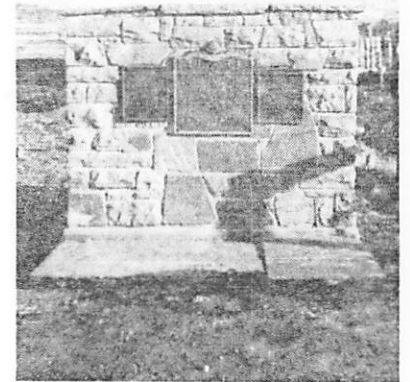
La Grande, the oldest and largest town in Union County, Oregon, was founded in 1861, and the Oregon-Washington railroad and navigation company soon built a railroad through the Grande Ronde Valley. The first Elders of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints who labored in the Northwestern States Mission found no members of the church in this region. In 1897, when the Oregon Sugar Company built a large sugar factory north of town, an influx of Saints began. In June, 1901, the members of the Church met and under the direction of Franklin S. Bramwell organized the La Grande Branch with James England as presiding Elder. Previous to 1900 the Saints had been holding their meetings in homes of members as well as in the Elk's Lodge. In 1901 a chapel was erected. It was a frame building and all material and labor were donated by the members. When Union Stake was organized La Grande Branch became La Grande Ward with James England as bishop, Nephi Schofield and Robert E. Baird, counselors.

After the tabernacle was built and dedicated in 1870, the frame building became a recreational hall and was used for musicales and even basketball games were played here. On December 14, 1924 La Grande Ward was divided and Church members assigned to the La Grande First or Second Ward met in a Relief Society building on the north side of town. When Union Stake made plans to build a recreational hall the frame building was moved across town to its present location, December 21, 1929, remodeled at a cost of \$15,000, and once more it became a church, but on December 31, 1950 the boundaries of the two wards were changed and the tabernacle became the meeting place of both wards. The first church then became the welfare center of Union Stake.

## THE OLD FORT — NO. 253

*In 1858 a group of men came from Provo, surveyed the valley into 20 acre plots and selected the townsite of Heber. The following winter twenty families stayed here. As protection from the Indians they built a fort 1 block south and 1 block west from the site. Homes built of cottonwood logs and joined together formed the outside walls of the fort. A schoolhouse 20 by 40 feet was built within the fort with two fireplaces and a stage. The building also served for church and socials. In 1860 the fort was enlarged to house forty-four families.*

*Wasatch County, Utah*

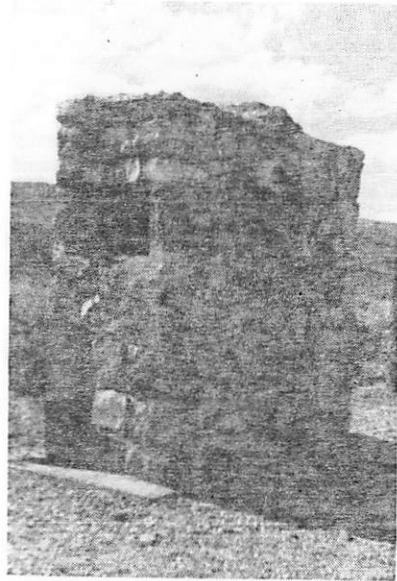


Heber City, the principal town of Wasatch County, Utah is located about 45 miles southeast from Salt Lake City. In 1858 several men were sent to Provo Valley to select a townsite and survey it into twenty acre plots. They returned to Provo and the following year a group of men, their families, also one unmarried man and a widow spent the winter here. They were: James Carlisle, Elizabeth Carlisle, John Carlisle, George Carlisle, C. N. Carroll, John Crook, James Davis, Jane Clotworthy, William Davidson, John Jordan, James Laird, John Lee, Richard Jones, Hyrum Oaks, Thomas Rasband, Bradford Sessions, John Sessions, Alex Sessions, Charles C. Thomas and Elisha Thomas. Improvements were commenced immediately, wild hay gathered, and crops planted and harvested. A townsite was surveyed in approximately the center of the valley and new comers built their log cabins in the shape of a fort as protection from the Indians. It was located in the northwest corner of the townsite, two blocks wide.

William Meeks presided in the valley by appointment but the new settlement was placed under the jurisdiction of Bishop Silas Smith of Provo. In 1860 Joseph S. Murdock was ordained a bishop by President Brigham Young and set apart to preside over the Saints who had located above the toll gate in the Provo Valley, which included Heber City.

The marker, built by the Daughters of Utah Pioneers to commemorate the early settlers of the old Heber Fort is located north of town, on land donated by Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Hilton. The dedication was held July 21, 1959 at which time the sandstone-faced monument with three bronze plaques was unveiled. The dedicatory prayer was offered by Heber M. Rasband, one of the descendants of the first settlers.

## INDIAN PEACE TREATY — NO. 254



*June 15, 1873 Brigham Young called Albert K. Thurber and George W. Dean, Indian interpreters, Wm. B. Pace, William Jex and others to explore Grass Valley for settlement and to make peace with the Indians. Chief Tabioonah accompanied the party and acted as guide and peace-maker. They camped near Fish Lake June 22nd where they explained their mission to a group of Indian braves led by Chief Pah-ga-ne-ap. The Indians from the surrounding territory met at Cedar Grove July 1, 1873 where the chiefs pledged peace with a handshake. This pledge was never broken.*

*Sevier County, Utah*

In the early 70's, Pres. Brigham Young proposed that an Indian guide Tabioonah be selected to take an exploring party into Grass Valley and the Fish Lake country. He was a very intelligent Indian and his influence was used to make peace between the white settlers and the Indians. Quoting from the journal of George W. Bean "It was decided to call upon Bishop Albert King Thurber, Judge George W. Bean, Gen. Wm. B. Pace and others to make ready by the 15th of June to start out, equipped for a 20 day trip. Their duty was to talk peace and forgiveness for all past sins and to carefully note the country, its facilities, distances, and everything of value to white or red man, or to beast. Thus instructed, our party got underway by the way of Spanish Fork Canyon with General William B. Pace and son Byron, A. D. Thurber and son Albert, George W. Bean and son Pam, Abraham Halliday, Charles Crawford, Warren Follett, George Evans and two vehicles from Provo, with William Jex, William Robertson, besides Bishop Thurber and one vehicle from Spanish Fork with the Indian guide and peacemaker.

"June 22, 1873 we struck out into the mountains on horseback for Fish Lake. We camped that night at Cold Springs, later named Brimhall Springs, in a frosty little valley across the head of Grass Valley, over the rim of the basin to Fish Lake. It took less than ten minutes for a few of us to secure fish enough for our supper and breakfast. We sent Tabioonah to bring in some Indians we had seen disappearing in the distance, a few miles back. About dusk, as we

were at supper, Tabioonah brought into camp a dozen common fellows with an old Chief at their head, who very ceremoniously rode three times around our little camp, shouting and gesticulating in a rather threatening manner. We remained calm and undisturbed. They called the old Chief, Pah-ga-ne-ap, or "Fish Lake Bishop" for common, and he was one of the hardest looking creatures that we had ever met. He felt his importance at first, but when his performance was over he settled down and seemed friendly toward us. After supper we arranged all present in a circle and proceeded to consider the object of our visit. I first stated as best I could, President Young's instructions to us before we left, and described the wisdom and good qualities of our leaders, and their great desire to benefit and cultivate a reciprocal spirit towards the remnants of the first inhabitants of this land. . . .

"Next morning the Old Fish Captain, Pah-ga-ne-ap desired to go with us to introduce us to his comrades and to show us the country with a view to future settlement. He was quite old and looked feeble and we had no extra horse, but he said he would rather go on foot than miss our company. Passing down the valley southeast for ten or twelve miles, we camped on Pine Creek.

"Continuing north we reached the Red Cedar Grove as per appointment at 5 p.m. July 1st and in the midst of a severe snow-storm. Between fifty and one hundred Indians had gathered at the Grove and we repeated unto them all the important points previously considered, and found that it was all pretty well understood by the natives, as the news of our mission had been spread far and wide among the Indians. As our company rode our somewhat jaded horses into that beautiful Cedar Grove, made more beautiful by the fresh, fleecy snow still falling like white feathers from the sky, we found the Indians had a big sagebrush fire and were stretching a big tent as far as it could reach from tree to tree as a sort of canvas to cover us missionaries. The squaws and papooses had lodges north of the Grove near the spring, and only the Chiefs, Sub-Chiefs and Braves met in council. The business was quickly carried out as they knew most of the plan. I did repeat to them that we are all Pe-nunk-tim, meaning Brothers, that the Great Spirit Shin-ob is our Father in Heaven, and He wants us to live in peace and help each other. The tribesmen said: 'Wi-no' meaning good, and the Chiefs pledged Peace with their significant handshake with us. They never broke their pledge, and years later these Grass Valley Indians and the Pahvants of Millard County made frequent visits to our home in Richfield."

On August 22, 1959, a monument commemorating the peace treaty signed in 1873 between the Indians living in Sevier County area and representatives of Brigham Young and the U.S. Government, was dedicated. It is located on highway 24, a few miles northwest of Koosharem. Sevier County President of Daughters of Utah Pioneers, Iva C. Sorenson, had charge of the marker program.



## THE GRIST MILL — NO. 255



*Minersville was settled in 1859 for the purpose of opening lead mines. Nelson S. Hollingshead built a grist mill on this site in 1871. It was operated by water diverted from the Minersville canal, through an eighteen inch water wheel. Corn and wheat were ground to supply the needs of the community. Salt brought from Parowan Lake also was ground. Abraham and Stephen Hollingshead, Charlie Burke and a Mr. Musser worked in the mill. It was abandoned in 1895.*

*Lincoln and Susan Camps*

*Beaver County, Utah*

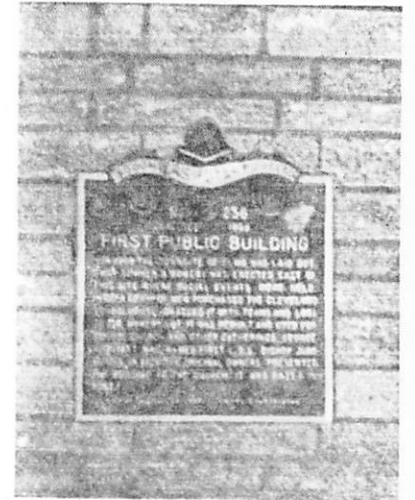
Minersville is located in Beaver County, Utah, 18 miles southwest from the city of Beaver. In the fall of 1858, Isaac Grundy, Jesse N. Smith, Tarleton Lewis and William Barton discovered lead northeast of Minersville. Specimens of the ore were taken to President Brigham Young who called some of the pioneers to open up the mines and locate a settlement. Minersville was first settled in 1859 and a ward of the L.D.S. Church organized with Isaac Grundy as presiding Elder.

Nelson Stoye Hollingshead settled in the town of Salem where he built one of the first grist mills. In 1851 he was called to go as the millwright with a group that settled in Parowan, Iron County. In 1871 Mr. Hollingshead went to Minersville where he erected a grist mill. One hundred feet of canal was dug with pick and shovel and a dam one mile up stream was built to divert the water to where it was needed. The center of a large log was hewn out with chisels and used as a pipe for the water to run through. A waterwheel 18 inches in a diameter turned the machinery, while huge stones ground the grain into flour. The building was a two-story structure, the bottom floor used for the mill and the upper floor as the home of the Hollingshead family.

Charles Allen Burke was the miller with James Musser as helper. Farmers from nearby settlements brought their wheat to be ground into flour. Salt was hauled from Parowan Lake by Lloyd Cropper to the mill and ground for table use. Mr. Hollingshead was fatally injured in an accident April 16, 1884, after which his wife and children kept the mill running for a number of years; then traded it to Frank Clayton for ten acres of farming land. Later the mill was used as a barn where thoroughbred horses were kept until about 1953.

An historic monument erected by the Daughter of Utah Pioneers of Minersville during their Centennial year, marks the building of the mill.

## FIRST PUBLIC BUILDING — NO. 256



*In 1908 the townsite of Elmo was laid out. Each summer a bowery was erected east of this site where social events were held. In 1911 a group of men purchased the Cleveland schoolhouse, dragged it with teams and logs to the bowery lot. It was rebuilt and used for school, church and other gatherings. George H. Oviatt was named first L.D.S. Bishop June 10, 1913. In 1926 the original owners presented the building to the church. It was razed in 1957.*

*Lily of the Valley Camp*

Elmo, Emery County is located about fifteen miles south of Price. Settlers from Cleveland filed on homesteads in the Elmo area as early as 1904 but it was not until 1908 that the townsite was surveyed. Two lots were designated as sites for use by the L.D.S. Church. Canals and irrigation ditches were dug and homes were built. In the first years families traveled by buggy, horseback or walked to Cleveland to attend church, school or other activities.

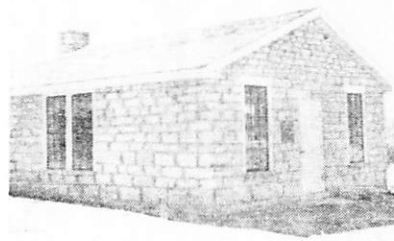
In a bowery which was rebuilt each summer, the Fourth and Twenty-fourth celebrations were held. George H. Oviatt built a granary of logs 17 x 30 feet which was used for church and school. In 1911 a group of men purchased the old Cleveland schoolhouse. These men hitched their teams to the building, dragged it on logs from Cleveland, and placed it on the former site of the old bowery. The building consisted of one room, heated by a coal stove. Later a stage was added at one end. It was used for all Church gatherings as well as recreational events and for several years also served as a schoolhouse.

On June 16, 1912 the Saints at Elmo were organized into a branch of the Church with George H. Oviatt presiding Elder; then a regular ward was made May 10, 1913 with Mr. Oviatt as Bishop. Francis J. Mortenson and Wm. J. Atwood, counselors. In 1926 Eloy Nelson asked the people who had purchased the building in Cleveland, to sell or give their rights in the building to the Church. It was then dedicated as a House of the Lord, served for thirty years for all public meetings and was not torn down until the new chapel was built in 1955.

In 1959 a monument was erected in the center of the two church lots to mark the site of the first public building.



## OLD ROCK SCHOOLHOUSE — NO. 258



In 1886-1887 after the United Order terminated, a public building was erected of native limestone and lumber from the canyon sawmill. It was used for school and church purposes. In 1938 a new schoolhouse was built and the old Rock Building given to the Daughters of Utah Pioneers for a relic hall. When the school board purchased the ground in March, 1955 the building was torn down. This building is a replica and was erected from the same rocks and other materials. The United Order blacksmith shop was located on this site.

Kane County, Utah

Orderville, Kane County, Utah, is located 22 miles northwest of Kanab. Early in 1874, President Brigham Young introduced the subject of the United Order in St. George and sent John R. Young and others to Long Valley to organize branches of the same. Nearly all the Saints living in Mount Carmel joined the Order. In the spring of 1857, a division took place among those at Mt. Carmel who had joined the Order and those who had withdrawn from it. The Saints who were in favor of continuing the Order, in charge of Bishop Howard O. Spencer, located a new town which they called Orderville. They succeeded in making the Order a success and continued living in it for twelve years or until 1886 when President John Taylor advised them to separate. After the Order was discontinued, Henry W. Esplin was appointed the Bishop and under his supervision a schoolhouse was built in 1886-87. The rock for the building was quarried from the hills three miles northeast from the town. When completed, the building consisted of one large, well-lighted room where all eight grades were taught. Later three rooms made of lumber were added. The school was financed by town taxes.

Classes were held in the old rock schoolhouse for about fifty years. After a High School had been established in Orderville, the old building was abandoned and the Daughters of Utah Pioneers was granted the rock structure and the lot on which it stood. On October 20, 1937, the Daughters dedicated the building as a relic hall and a meeting place. Nearly twenty years later when the school board required more ground adjacent to the High School they urged the Daughters to sell the property. It was finally agreed that the Daughters tear down the building, salvage the material, and build a new relic hall. The School Board gave them \$3,500.

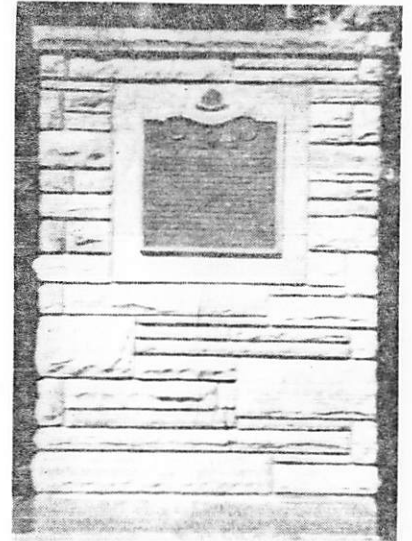
In November, 1959 the new building was dedicated.

## PONY EXPRESS STATION — NO. 259

The Pony Express Epoch began simultaneously April 3, 1860 with riders starting at St. Joseph, Missouri, and San Francisco, California. It was a 1,966 mile journey and reduced the time of transmitting news across the country from approximately 21 to 10 days. Nearly one hundred stations were established. This spot marks the first station south of Salt Lake City. It was a small adobe building known as Travelers' Rest. Here riders exchanged horses and received needed repairs, food, or lodging. With the inception of telegraph the Pony Express was abolished in October, 1861.

Pony Express Camp

South Salt Lake County, Utah

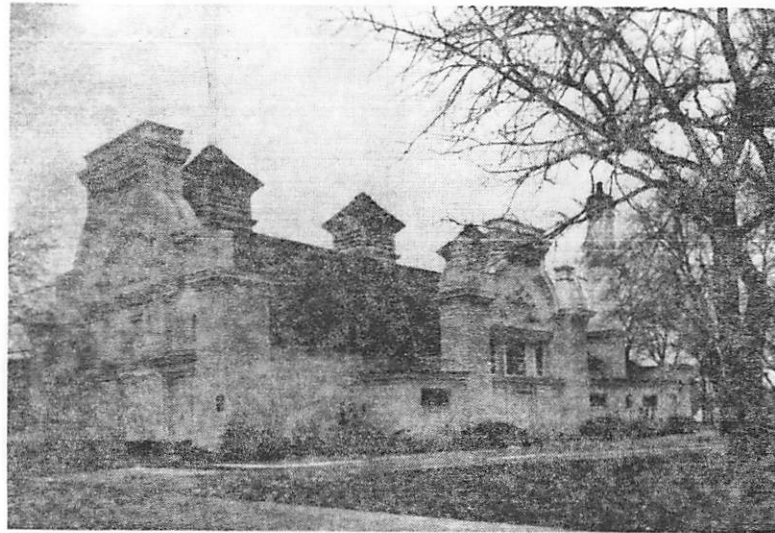


The stage stations already established were too far apart for horse travel, and so intermediate, or swing stations, were built between the home stations where the animals could be quickly exchanged. Each station had an overseer, stock tenders and a blacksmith shop for shoeing the horses. Extra ponies were always kept in readiness. The home stations were usually situated near a ranch or settlement. Since they were targets for Indian attacks, they were built as indestructible as possible with the limited materials available such as rocks, adobe or logs. In spite of all precautions many were burned to the ground during Indian uprisings.

The men chosen to man these stations were exceedingly courageous and possessed the ability to think and act quickly, since their job was perhaps the most dangerous on the route. More station men were killed than riders during the months of the Pony Express operations. The cost of food on the frontier was very high and most of it had to be freighted great distances. Hay and grain, besides being expensive at the point of shipment, cost as high as twenty-five cents a pound for transportation alone when delivered to the outlying Pony Express stations by ox teams. But for the enormous transportation business built by Russell, Majors & Waddell, the Pony Express would have been foredoomed to failure at the outset because of the difficulty and expense of securing supplies.

The Daughters of Utah Pioneers of the Pony Express Camp, South Salt Lake County, dedicated a beautiful monument on ground presented to them by Mr. and Mrs. David Bowen at 6460 South State.

## PIONEER TABERNACLE — NO. 265



*In 1855-56 people of Ogden area started construction of this tabernacle, under direction of Stake President Lorin Farr. About fifty families donated labor, materials, etc. Wm. Nicol Fife, architect and builder and Walter Thompson were sent from Salt Lake City by Brigham Young to take charge of the erection. Foundation was rock, walls adobe, two feet thick, and interior finished with red pine from Strong's Canyon, floated down Ogden River and sawed at Farr's Mill. Roof arches were fastened with wooden pegs. Dedicated October 10, 1869 and remodeled in 1896 at a cost of \$15,000. It was used until 1956 for Stake Conferences.*

*Weber County, Utah*

On November 15, 1847 Capt. James Brown arrived in Salt Lake Valley from California where he had collected about \$5,000 as pay for men of the Mormon Battalion. He negotiated the purchase of Miles Goodyear's claim in Weber for the sum of \$1,950. Within a short time other pioneers moved to the valley and on March 5, 1850 the Saints in Weber County were organized as a branch of the L.D.S. Church over which Lorin Farr was appointed to preside over spiritual affairs and Isaac Clark was to serve as bishop and act in temporal affairs. Daniel Burch was appointed a teacher and Bryan W. Nolan, clerk. In September, 1850 President Young visited the settlement, on which occasion a site for a city to be named Ogden was selected. The Weber Stake of Zion was organized January 25, 1851.

The most revered landmark in Weber County is the pioneer Stake Tabernacle, located in the southeast corner of tabernacle square in Ogden. Work was started on the building in the winter of 1855 when the people living within the confines of Ogden donated labor and material for its construction. William Nicol Fife, architect and builder,

received about \$100 and some foodstuff for his work. When Johnston's army entered Utah (1857-58) the Ogden division of the Utah militia made the tabernacle their headquarters as they prepared to resist the invaders. The building was completed and dedicated in October, 1869; it had a seating capacity of 1,200.

In 1896 a Tabernacle Fair was held under the direction of Stake President Lewis W. Shurtliff to raise \$15,000 needed to remodel the building. William W. Fife, son of the original architect, did the remodeling. The building walls remain unchanged but the inside and outside were remodeled and decorated. An imposing front and entrances, with other side wings, a sloping floor, and the vestry changed into a choir loft made it one of the outstanding edifices in the state. This building stands as a monument of strength and beauty to the Weber County pioneers.

Much of Weber County history, religious, social, economic and military has been planned or made in this historic building. The Daughters of Pioneers of Weber County and other citizens are most anxious that it shall never be torn down but shall always stand as a monument to the pioneers of that vicinity.

## MARKING THE TRAIL

*We glory in the story of the path  
Our fathers made across the land  
As deeply in the earth they etched,  
With iron rimmed wheels and weary feet.  
A hallowed trail.*

*Oh, shall we let the silent sleepless years  
With storm, with dust, with seed,  
Wipe out all trace of freedom's pilgrimage;  
Or shall the fruitful love we feel  
Mark well for generations yet unborn,  
Our epoch making trail?*

Rachel Grant Taylor

## FRISCO — NO. 268



*A typical mining town at the foot of the San Francisco mountains was led by the fabulously rich Horn Silver Mine. By 1885 over \$60,000,000 in zinc, copper, lead, silver and gold were hauled away by mule train and the Utah Central Railroad. Water was shipped in as well as all supplies. Then the mine caved in and people moved away, leaving only a few families of the 4,000 population to maintain their homes, stores, school and church. By the 1920's only memories and the shifting sands were left.*

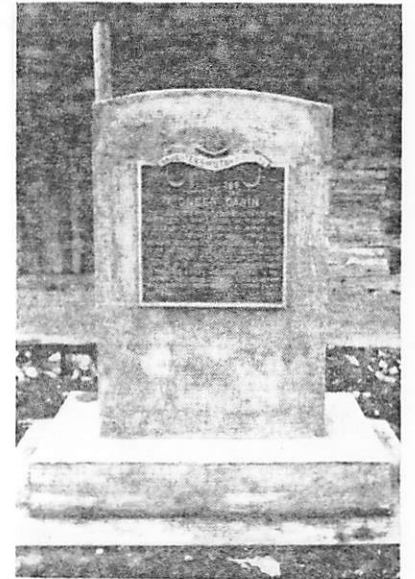
*Horn Silver Camp  
Silver Desert Camp*

*Beaver County, Utah*

The San Francisco mining district is situated in the center of Beaver County, 225 miles southwest from Salt Lake City and 98 miles east of Pioche, Nevada. It is about seven miles square and lies on both sides of a small range called the San Francisco Mountains. The district was organized August 12, 1871. It was of little importance until 1876 when two prospectors, Samuel Hopkins and James Ryan noted a huge boulder along a trail used by other mining men. Chipping the boulder they found anglesite ore. An assay proved it to be the richest ever tested. They sank a drill on the spot and found pure silver ore. Doubtful of the amount, they sold their claim for \$25,000. In 1879 it was re-sold for \$5,000,000. The property became known as the Horn Silver Mine, and in fifty-five years it produced 190,192 tons of lead, 17,104,544 ounces of silver, 33,000 ounces of gold, 9,177,853 pounds of copper and 19,148 tons of zinc.

The town of Frisco depended for its existence mainly upon the mines and soon acquired a reputation as the wildest mining camp in Utah. At one time there were twenty-one saloons; each had a story of killings. In spite of the rough element Frisco became a home community to many stalwart citizens of integrity and courage. It took the united effort of all these men, women and children to build a school, a church, and to organize high class entertainment. The homes and business section were built of lumber, rock, and a few of brick. Two merchandise stores and two large boarding houses were permanent structures.

## PIONEER CABIN — NO. 269



*This cabin, one of the first built on the Nine Mile Creek in Marsh Valley, was erected by William Jackson and Cyrus Coffin before 1866. Later it was purchased by Abigail Coffin, who with her sons, Nathan, Cyrus and William were among the first settlers. Others followed. They took up land and built homes, using the cabin for the first school and store. A branch of the L.D.S. Church was created and in 1891 Cambridge Ward, about 2½ miles north of Downey was organized with William A. Coffin, bishop.*

*Hunt Camp*

*Bannock County, Idaho*

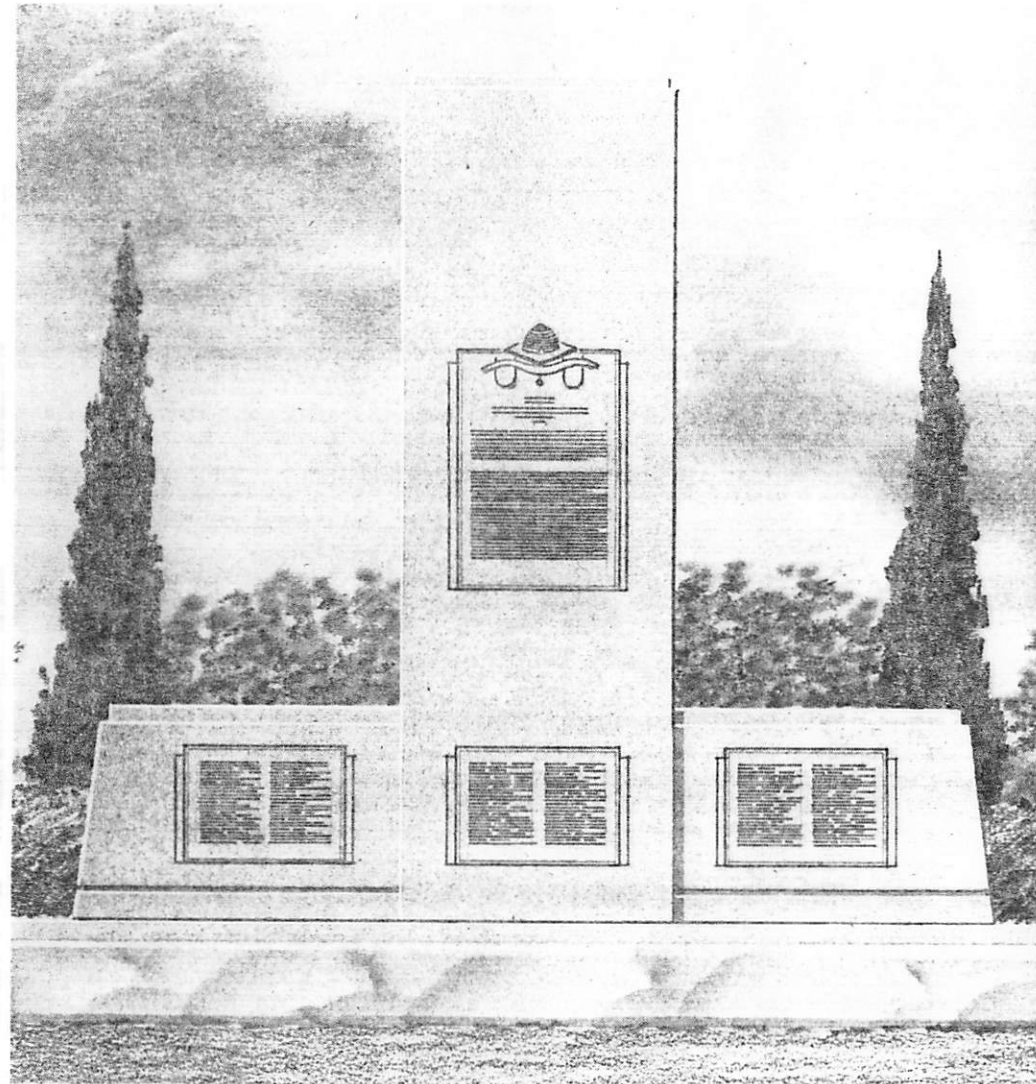
Marsh Valley is located in Bannock County, Idaho, with an area of 30 miles long from north to south and 7 to 15 miles wide. Marsh Creek rises in the mountains in the south end of the valley and courses its way through the valley, taking in Nine Mile Creek, Cherry Creek, Birch Creek, Hawkins Creek and Garden Creek, and finally empties into the Portneuf River, seven miles below McCammon. Among the first settlers on Nine Mile Creek was Fred H. Aldous, followed by William Jackson and Cyrus Coffin who also located on the creek.

Abigail Coffin, pioneer of 1852 was the mother of Nathan, Cyrus and William. She, with her boys, spent some time in Marsh Valley before 1866, but finding conditions not desirable, Abigail returned to Ogden and Huntsville, Utah. William located at Red Rock, south of Marsh Valley, while Nathan and Cyrus and their families went to Oregon where they remained a short time. In 1870 Abigail and the family of Nathan came to Nine Mile and Abigail purchased the log cabin built by William Jackson and her son Cyrus. Soon after William located in Red Rock, Capt. Jefferson Hunt moved his family there and in 1866 William married Sophronia, daughter of Mr. Hunt.

The Marsh Valley Branch of the L.D.S. Church was organized in 1872, with David Reese Davis as presiding Elder. Meetings were held in private homes until 1877 when a small log schoolhouse was erected.



## UTAH AND THE CIVIL WAR — NO. 270



Located on southwest corner of State Capitol Grounds

*This monument honors the Utah men who answered the call to protect the mail and telegraph lines along the continental route during the Civil War. April 25, 1862 Acting Governor of Utah Frank Fuller, called for volunteers from the Nauvoo Legion. The next day twenty-four men under Col. Robert T. Burton left for the assignment. Two days later Brigham Young received an authorization from President Abraham Lincoln through Secretary of War Stanton, for a company of cavalry to serve ninety days protecting the same route. One hundred and six men responded for duty under Captain Lot Smith. Later some Utah men joined the 3rd Regiment, California Volunteers, stationed at Fort Douglas, October, 1862 - July, 1866. Other pioneers served in the Civil War before coming to Utah.*

The Republican Party of 1860 named Abraham Lincoln of Illinois as their candidate, the first to run on a distinctively anti-slavery platform. The Southern States feared the enemies of slavery would leave no stone unturned to deprive them of their established institution, and, therefore, decided the time had come for them to take radical measures for the preservation of slavery. Immediately following Mr. Lincoln's election six States seceded from the Union. In February, 1861 a convention was held and the seceding States formed a new union called the Confederate States of America. On the morning of April 12, 1861, fire was opened by the Confederates on Fort Sumter.

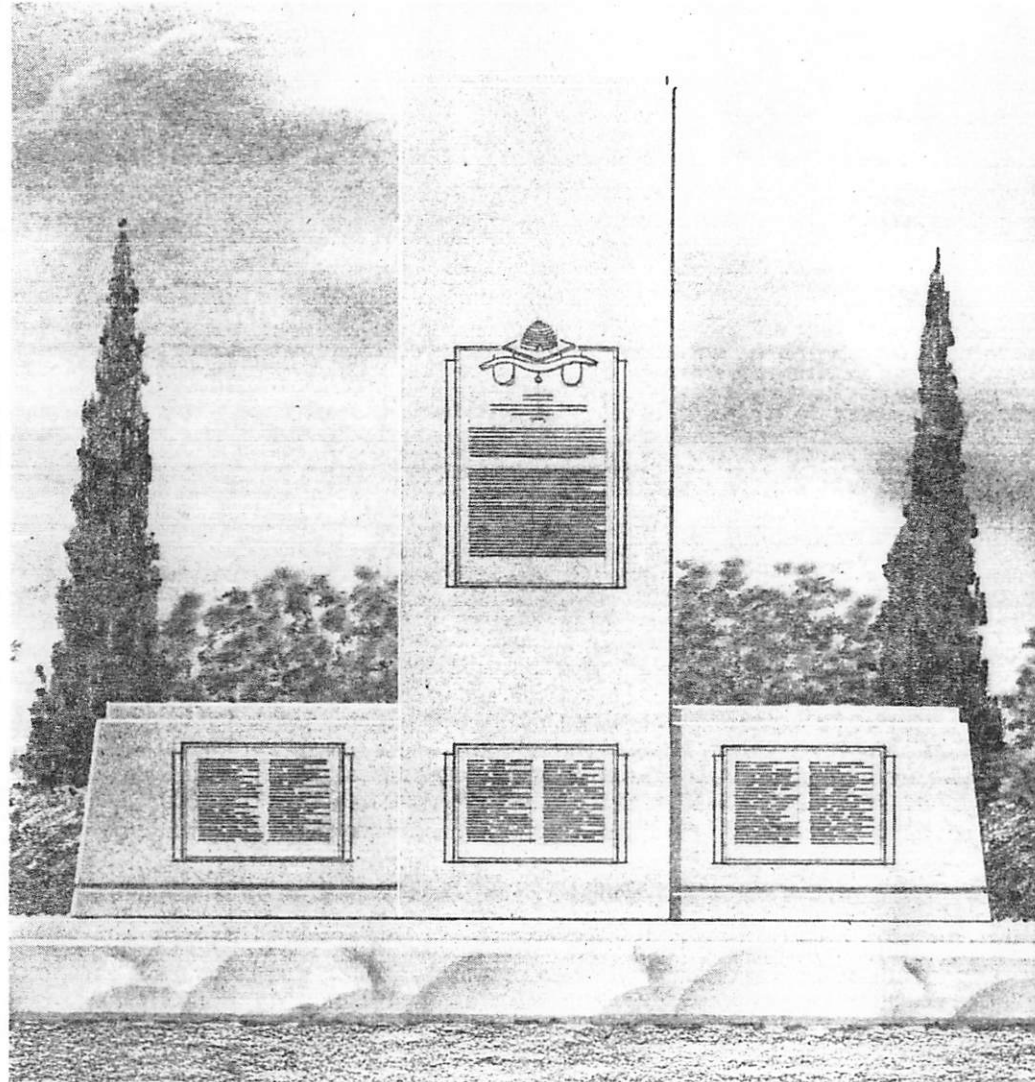
Long before the first guns were fired both the North and the South recognized the importance of Utah, knowing that due to the position of the territory on the Overland Route, its people could destroy mail stations, stage connections, and even sever telegraph lines along the trail between the east and west. Acting Governor Frank Fuller of Utah and the men associated with the mail advised Secretary of War Stanton of the urgent need of a regiment of mounted men to police the continental route. A call came on April 23, 1862, when Governor Fuller officially called upon Daniel H. Wells of the Nauvoo Legion, asking for a contingent.

"It is represented that the stock of the Overland Mail Company along the east line of this city has been forcibly stolen, stations robbed, passengers attacked and mail destroyed."

Volunteers responded so quickly that the first expedition of twenty-four men was on its way by the next day with Col. Robert T. Burton commanding. Two days after Burton's mounted guard had gone into service, April 28, 1862, President Young received this message:

By express direction of the President of the United States, you are hereby authorized to raise, arm and equip one company of cavalry for ninety days' service. This company will be organized as follows: One captain; one first lieutenant; one second lieutenant; one first sergeant; one quartermaster sergeant; four sergeants and eight corporals; two musicians; two farriers; one saddler; one wagoner; and from fifty-six to seventy-two privates. The company will be employed to protect the property of the telegraph and Overland mail companies in or about Independence Rock, where depredations have been committed. . . .

## UTAH AND THE CIVIL WAR — NO. 270



Located on southwest corner of State Capitol Grounds

*This monument honors the Utah men who answered the call to protect the mail and telegraph lines along the continental route during the Civil War. April 25, 1862 Acting Governor of Utah Frank Fuller, called for volunteers from the Nauvoo Legion. The next day twenty-four men under Col. Robert T. Burton left for the assignment. Two days later Brigham Young received an authorization from President Abraham Lincoln through Secretary of War Stanton, for a company of cavalry to serve ninety days protecting the same route. One hundred and six men responded for duty under Captain Lot Smith. Later some Utah men joined the 3rd Regiment, California Volunteers, stationed at Fort Douglas, October, 1862 - July, 1866. Other pioneers served in the Civil War before coming to Utah.*

The Republican Party of 1860 named Abraham Lincoln of Illinois as their candidate, the first to run on a distinctively anti-slavery platform. The Southern States feared the enemies of slavery would leave no stone unturned to deprive them of their established institution, and, therefore, decided the time had come for them to take radical measures for the preservation of slavery. Immediately following Mr. Lincoln's election six States seceded from the Union. In February, 1861 a convention was held and the seceding States formed a new union called the Confederate States of America. On the morning of April 12, 1861, fire was opened by the Confederates on Fort Sumter.

Long before the first guns were fired both the North and the South recognized the importance of Utah, knowing that due to the position of the territory on the Overland Route, its people could destroy mail stations, stage connections, and even sever telegraph lines along the trail between the east and west. Acting Governor Frank Fuller of Utah and the men associated with the mail advised Secretary of War Stanton of the urgent need of a regiment of mounted men to police the continental route. A call came on April 23, 1862, when Governor Fuller officially called upon Daniel H. Wells of the Nauvoo Legion, asking for a contingent.

"It is represented that the stock of the Overland Mail Company along the east line of this city has been forcibly stolen, stations robbed, passengers attacked and mail destroyed."

Volunteers responded so quickly that the first expedition of twenty-four men was on its way by the next day with Col. Robert T. Burton commanding. Two days after Burton's mounted guard had gone into service, April 28, 1862, President Young received this message:

By express direction of the President of the United States, you are hereby authorized to raise, arm and equip one company of cavalry for ninety days' service. This company will be organized as follows: One captain; one first lieutenant; one second lieutenant; one first sergeant; one quartermaster sergeant; four sergeants and eight corporals; two musicians; two farriers; one saddler; one wagoner; and from fifty-six to seventy-two privates. The company will be employed to protect the property of the telegraph and Overland mail companies in or about Independence Rock, where depredations have been committed. . . .

Following is the reply:

Great Salt Lake City  
April 30, 1862

Adjutant-General L. Thomas  
U.S.A. Washington, D.C.

Upon receipt of your telegraph of April 27th, I requested General Daniel H. Wells of the Utah Militia, to proceed at once to raise a company of cavalry and equip and muster them into the service of the United States army for ninety days, as per your telegram. General Wells forthwith issued the necessary orders and on the 29th of April, the commissioned officers and non-commissioned officers and privates, including teamsters, were mustered in by Chief Justice John F. Kinney, and the company went into camp adjacent to the city the same day.

(Signed) Brigham Young

The command consisted of two companies, A. and B., of the 1st cavalry, Utah Militia, constituting a battalion of cavalry commanded by Major Lot Smith with Joseph S. Rawlins as first lieutenant and John Quincy Knowlton as second lieutenant. The two companies included commissioned and non-commissioned officers, privates and teamsters, who gave prompt and efficient aid in all the duties of the expedition.

"Highly significant is the fact that Brigham Young, Daniel H. Wells, Lot Smith and Robert T. Burton, who had played conspicuous roles in the Utah War were so valiantly serving the Union, while Jefferson Davis, James B. Floyd and Albert Sydney Johnston, who had fiercely denounced the Mormons for alleged treasonable utterances and actions, were now enlisted under the rebel flag. Re-alignments, such as these, will illustrate the paradoxes of history."

The Central Company selected a Monument Committee: June W. Kasteler, chairman; Eva C. Heiner, Margaret B. Burns, Marie McFarland, Hazel B. Tingey, Moneta S. Baker and Eva W. Darger who raised money for this outstanding monument through donations from families whose pioneers are named on the plaques, also from business men and others interested in history. A talent show was put on by the committee which proved successful as an additional fund-raising project.